

CARTON 217

THE GUARDIAN

CHINA TRIP, NOTEBOOK

JUNE 1973

2017/193
c

China Note
June 1973

Flip-it
~~Book 1~~
STENO BOOK

160 pages or 80 sheets fine quality paper
narrow faint ruled with center line
lies flat... stands upright... pages flip easily

Standard

**BOORUM
& PEASE**

MADE IN U.S.A.

G80

NUMBER

FROM

TO

R. Allen
1001 Sunnydale #1914
San Francisco USA

Guardian Sustained Tour of
China

22 people

June 10, 1973 —

June 10, 1973 Hot, muggy day
took train from Hong Kong to
Lo Wu on PRC border. Crossed bridge
to PRC, saw sign that read "Long
Live the Great Unity of the People of
the World". Met by 3 guides from
China International Travel Service
Liu Hung, a young ^(18 yrs old) woman who has
been with CITS for 1 yr after
finishing secondary school; and
Comrades Shu Chang and Hsieh
Kuo-chi, two men who appear
to be in their 30s.

After delicious lunch took two
hour train ride to Canton. Met by
5 other guides from CITS who will be
with us in Canton. Taken to "The East"
hotel, huge old bldg, which is used
to lodge foreign visitors (Chinese name:
TUNG FANG hotel). "Going all out aiming high
and achieving greater faster better, and more economical
results in building socialism"
Quote at Lo Wu ~~State~~ ^{to} ~~harder to~~
~~increase production & build socialism~~

4 pm Tour of Canton (pop 3 million)

— Canton Pottery Museum, (pottery + some 6,000
+ people
some 6,000
in old

Sign in stadium says "People alone are
the ^{creative} face of world history"

Canton dates back to 800 BC, is
capital of province. Canton liberated
Oct 14, 1949

Light industry — also iron + steel works
2 shipyards, machine tools factories, also sewing
machines, bicycles. Sugar refining most
noted industry. 32 communes ^(are new) in city;
5 districts

Skyscraper is a hotel built in 1967
(27 stories — more will be built as track expands)

Museum bldg abt 600 yrs old, built 1318 in
Ming dynasty. Was previously used only by ruling
class

(Lots of people visiting the museum)

* Form of political organization: Province, administrative
area, county, commune, brigade, teams.

* In Cities: District, neighborhood, street comm.

* Trade Unions being re-established under
Mao's line.

Youth League 15-25 yrs for advanced

youth; CY ^{may} ~~member~~ join at 18.

Shops are state-owned; organized by traders.
Rice, millet and cloth are rationed (monthly)

Streets of Canton are very clean, altho
some areas of the city are a little dilapidated,
as in Hanoi or Havana

Most common form of dress for men and
women is blue baggy pants and light
shirt, altho one sometimes sees skirts and
bright prints

6/11/73 Kuang Sheng-chiao {vice-chairman
of
commune
Da-li Commune (nr Canton)

66,000 pop.; 15,000 families

19 production brigades, 237 teams

52,000 mu of arable land (6 mu = 1 acre)

Rice stable crop. ^{also} Secondary industrial crops

200 kilograms/mu before liberation. Mutual
aid teams set up 1953, Cooperation in 1956,
commune est. 1958. Set up transforming

station (no electricity before 718); tractor
station, water supply, etc;

Now have 47 irrigation ^(pumping) stations; (used
manual water wheels before

Problem of flooding now solved

1965 - movement to "Learn from Tachai"

raised consciousness so peasants now know they are farming for the revolution

av. yield last yr 650 kg/mou

also small industry: farm machinery repair workshop, grain processing, lime kiln, cement works

living standard of peasants improved also

av. income last yr - 280 yuan per capita

Many peasants able to build new houses, buy bikes + radios (11,000 bikes last yr in commune)

Welfare facilities - 1 hospital, 2 clinics

Each prod. brigade has a health station (19)

170 medical wks (40+ are mds) ^{employed by} ~~the~~ commune

500 ~~medical~~ ^{health} wks in brigades (?) 1968 est.

Cooperative medical service. Cost 20¢/month per peasant

19 primary schools, 8,000 enrollment. Each sch.

has junior middle school classes attached

50 of these in total. 1 senior middle

sch. in commune, 11,000 students in commune,

95% of sch. age youth in school

3 crops a year (rice, 1 wheat)

- Farm machinery repair shop

(several women wks) only 30 wks originally,

Now 141 wks; 4 workshops (farm machinery, motor, water pumps, machine shop) family makes parts + pipes for water pumps

- Grain Processing Mill (rice)

(Cost of electricity: 1 yuan/family/mo
6 day work week)

- Hospital

outpatient clinic, dentist ^(use finger pressure and acupuncture for anesthesia)

(has its own pharmaceutical factory that produces 40% of their medicine)

2-6 beds per room

Herb garden to supply hospital & families with medicinal herbs

Say "Chinese traditional medicine is a great treasure which should be raised to a higher level than great effort"

- School

Was primary sch. in 1956, when became junior middle sch. to 1969. 24 classes, in 1969; Now became senior middle sch. with 583 student now 9 subjects: Chinese, English, math, physics, chemistry, basic agriculture, production, PE, politics. 74 periods each week, 6 of self-study. Each semester 4-6 weeks devoted to actual work on farms or factories. 23 teachers, 9 staff members. Students drawn from prod. brigades, factories. Must first be recommended by parents or village, then ~~selected~~ ^{approved} by rev. committees. then must pass exam. Return to their brigades after graduation. School also runs ~~activities~~ ^{classes} in 2 factories (alcohol, radio), also runs small ^{experimental} farm (1 1/2 acres) - rice, wheat. School financed by county & Commune. 5 1/2 day school week.

Questions & answers —

Some parents keep their children home for one yr beyond 7. Hence, only 95% of sch age children in school.

Why English taught? ^{age range?} due to instructions ^{needs of country, mass org} from higher ups.

Drawing & music taught in primary and JMS (Junior middle sch.) but not SMS.

Students may form amateur special interest groups. Many sports teams, — basketball, ping pong, badminton, track & field. 1/2 hr calisthenics in mornings. 4 periods of classes in morning, with 15 min break after 1st 2 periods.

Production teams have nurseries & kindergartens. Exams in five subjects: Chinese, politics, physics, chem, math. Also exams during semester. Open book & paper exams.

Also examined in practical production abilities.

Enthusiasm of poorly motivated students improved thru "Class struggle education" - parents give talks on condx before liberation.

Three levels of ownership: Commune, brigade, team (basic accounting unit). Families can have private plots.

Work points fixed by quantity & quality of work; Collective assessment of each individual, which is then approved by leadership of each team.

surplus from private plots can be sold
in market, but these plots mainly
for self-supply.

Industrial crops of commune: sugar cane
and jute

Anti-social behavior handled with political &
ideological education (it is a contradiction
among the people)

— Visit to peasant home

picture of Mao, many photos from
"Red Lantern" film

Mrs. Chen - 4 people in family

Many photos of family members
Sewing machine, radio in every room
main ^{living} room, bedroom

House built last July.

Said she saw "Red Det. of Women" three
times

Children 7 + 4 yls

104 households in this team, 400 people
8 teams per brigade

Evening Saw short films

Women line workers on high
tension wires; Women heavy
construction work (tunnel); cultural
grps of Hsiao minorities;
Peking puppet Co.

Note on Da-li — we were told that
during the cultural Rev a big struggle
developed when some peasants insisted on
producing crops for profit in their
private plots. Required a big
political-ideological struggle (discussion,
reading of Mao, evening isolation of
some of them) to overcome this
tendency

6/12/73 SUN Yat Sen med. college
[in the
[button on]

Vice-Chair
Rev Comm.

KU Chen-Chien
[in 50s] not
himself
and

Set up after liberation by merging 3
colleges in 1952. Now has 5 hospitals,
3 general: 850 beds, 550 beds, 300 beds
Tumor hospital + ophthalmological hosp.
(300 beds) (500 300 beds)

Enrollment: criteria cover 8 fields: must have
at least 2 yrs practical exp. in countryside or
factory job; Must be good in study of
M-L Mao Thought + firm determination
to follow socialist road; at least
junior middle school education; age
must be around 20 with good health +
must be unmarried

Method of admission: ① make application;
② Masses in their workplace make recommendation;
③ must be approved by authority in workplace;
④ leadership of college then gives sanction

3 yrs of ^{such} students enrolled since 1969.
First grad graduated last yr. 1,300
students now. 3 yr course

all expenses on lodging, text, borne
by state. students also get pocket
money

Before CR med ed took 6 yrs; now 3.
Students also spend 1/2 yr on basic courses
total: 3 1/2 yrs

(1/2 yr spent on chem, physics, math, English)
Reasons for shortening med ed: ① growing demand
for doctors due to ^{advancing} socialist construction ②
surveyed courses, eliminated those not
needed e.g. calculus (higher math); also
eliminated overlappings in med. ed. courses
③ Simplified + shortened textbooks; also
included teaching of Chinese traditional medicine
now, inc. acupuncture ④ Change of
teaching method: integrating theory + practice,
idea of serve the people. Students go to
factories + countryside 1/2 out of the 3.
where they study medicine but also serve
the people with what they learn

Exams: old method abolished (teachers saw
students as enemies, tried to set up out of
way questions) New method has 3 forms:
① Open book exam ② paper exam ③ clinical
exam.

— Physiology school (group) ^{11 faculty} (4 women)
Dissection rabbit (under anesthesia)
Rev. com — 5 women (32 mbrs in all)
3 PLA, 4 students, 13 teaching staff
3 wkrs, rest cadres

50-50 men-women students

— Gynecology + obstetrics
maternity ward

2% passion section

also abortions performed (vacuum extraction)

400 doctors sent into countryside to
improve med. care in rural areas,
Also have mobile med. teams,
which stay in rural areas 1/2 yr each.

College was closed during CR
from 1966 to last half of 1968
when Rev. Comm. was established

78% of students now come from
families of workers + peasants

25% come from families of preliberals
teachers, cadres, doctors etc.

"Laboring people" 5% from ^{exploiting} families / classes
landlords, rich peasants, capitalists

1-2% of cadres in Province refused to
be changed during CR.

Example of change

Mr. Wong used to be deputy head of
college, was criticized by students,
which he accepted. He was re-elected
as a vice-chair of rev. comm. He
then insisted on going with teachers
& students to countryside to
investigate how education could
be improved. This was not
easy for him since he suffered
from sclerosis of liver, but he
insisted on working hard.

Before CR 38% women, now 46% women
mass org of students? Students Congress before
CR. Students split into many mass orgs
during CR, each called itself revolutionary
or militant. Formed great alliance. Now
there is Students Rev. Comm. under
leadership of party comm + School Rev.
Comm. In charge of m-c-m studies
4 students on college Rev. Comm. of 32
3 PLA, 1 wkrs med. team, 2 wkrs of college

13 teachers + doctors, rest on cadres
5 are women. Established in 1968.

All are now also in Party, altho not
all were in Party before (7 were not in
Party before)

Ultra-left line wanted to shift
colleges entirely to countryside during CR.
also this guy organize much political
activity, leaving very little time for
academic study. Contrary to Mao's
line of being both red + expert

* Ku is among the leading cadres
(Vice chair is always a leading cadre)

He spent 9 mos in countryside 1969,
now every yr 5-6 mos in countryside. He
goes more often than some other mbrs of
Rev. Comm. He works with students +
teachers there and receives rec'd from
peasants, seeks to improve ed. techniques thru
observing practice. His salary 103 ¥/month
Max salary: 382 ¥ for full professor
min: 41.50 for hosp worker beginning
62 ¥ for beginning teacher

additional notes: Abortions given on
demand. No instances of
unmarried women wanting abortions.
No conception of pre-marital sex

Afternoon

Liao Shu-shen

Vice-chair of Rev. Comm. of Hospital
#2 of Sun Yat Sen Med. College

550 beds, treats 2,000 outpatients daily.
is general teaching hospital 700 doctors
+ staff mbrs: 200 doctors, 300 nurses + techs
Also teaches scientific research. Uses acupuncture
anesthesia widely in surgery. Has no such
effects, unlike drugs. Patient conscious
during operation. Shortcoming is that
anesthesia is not fully complete, doesn't
fully relax patient's muscles, patient
sometimes feels pain.

will watch removal of stones from
urinary tract

~~Also removed~~ Male + female patients
43 yrs Tang Shieh-wei, wkr male {plastics industry
bladder stone}

40 Kong Yew-Han, ^{operates primarily with} woman with
inflammation of thyroid gland (cyst)

Watched operation on man. He
was conscious whole time. ~~He~~
When stone removed nurse
showed it to him, and
she had a brief exchange,
so doctor continued to work.
Then saw the large
stone which was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in
diameter, heart shaped

^{incision about 2 inches long}
Used four acupuncture
needles; 2 in side, 1 in each
leg. ^{or knees} Operation took $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Patient got up and walked away
by self afterwards.
Absolutely incredible!!!

Woman had acupuncture needles in hands
Incision in bottom of throat 3 inches
45 mins for her operation. She also
got up and walked away - but applauded
she applauded vs. she talked to doctors

We talked briefly with patients
afterwards.

acupuncture anesthetic effect lost
from $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to 2-3 hrs, varies with
different patients.

acupuncture first used for anesthetic
in 1958 in Shanghai; first used
in 1967 at this hospital.

Electric pulsator used to thrill
acupuncture needles.

Another male patient who gets dizzy
spells. (due to previous ^{cerebral thrombosis} brain hemorrhage)
was previously partially paralyzed
acupuncture treatment in hand. Daily
treatment, 10 treatments then 3 day
break and repeat course. He has
had 50 treatments. Has basically
recovered. Stroke was 6 mos ago.
He is 54 yrs old.

2 of our group tried acupuncture.
Said it felt kind of numb.
(Ruth), like novocaine.

Evening

Song & Dance Page of R.A.,
Canton Command

6/13/73

East is Red Kindergarten
Tang Ben Hung, chairman of Rev.
Comm.

Public Kindergarten, Eastern Hill District
174 kids, 3-6 in age

5 classes, weekly boarding K-garden
Parents bring kids Sunday get home Sat
Saturday afternoon. 33 staff nbs

(toped teaching Philosophy)

Kids study & cultivate a love for labor, the work
from work & research. Also have sports:
basketball, ping pong, tag-of-war, swimming,
dancing & singing

Visited classrooms. ① picture reading.
Children told stories abt self lessons
3-5 yrs old.

② Paper-cutting class.

③ Gardening class (plot was not used by
children before CR)

(Kids always greeted us "Welcome Uncle
& Aunts")

④ Music class & songs of 3-4 yrs old

⑤ tag of war "Learn from each other"

⑥ Production classes - making boxes (for 1000s)
20 mins per session

- ⑦ Table tennis game.
- ⑧ Dormitory
- ⑨ Performance (tagged)

No plan to have male teachers; think ~~that~~ it is more suitable for women to do this job. Teachers trained at a Pre-school Teacher Training Institute.

Have mts with parents to get their suggestions & criticisms.

Teachers make home visits from time to time.

2 kinds of Kindergarten

(a) Full-time like this one

(b) Day-care ctrs (more of these in Canton)

Priority for selection: families in which both parents work & no grandparents to care for children

Parents pay for boarding, but cheap
Less than 15 Yuan / mo^{14.00} / child for tuition & boarding

11.30 Yuan/mo for medical care. Kindergarten itself has clinic with 5 beds
Max pay 80 min 40/mo Av. 50-60

Good Thought of Mao; friendly first, etc now

Before CR trained children to be social elite, didn't inculcate communist spirit & love of ~~labor~~ work & workers.

Clothing provided by parents, Kindergarten has laundry. (also hair cuts)

7 public kindergartens in Eastern Hills District

Daily Schedule

6:30 a.m. get up

[exercise]

7:30 breakfast

8:30-10 classroom instruction (2 periods)

30 mins/period for bigger children

1 period for younger children

10 free time

11:15 Lunch

noon - 2:30 nap

Tea/snack

3-4 free time

4 bath

5:15 Dinner

Story telling / TV

Singing / dancing

8:30 go to bed

New teachers work with more experienced teachers

Teachers also meet to exchange experience at district level.

80% illiteracy in China before
Rev. compared to 38% today
Maccrochi, p. 186

CHINOW Anyant — Sign
Hold High the Red Banner of
Mao Tse Tung Thought, Go Ahead
Courageously

6/13/73

Interview with Lin —

Kindergarten 3-6 yrs

Primary school 7-12, 6 grades

Courses:

Chinese, math, (algebra) [^{or 5 grades (exp)}
(to shorten schooling)]

Physical training, music, singing, drawing

~~At higher~~ Basic knowledge (elem. science)

^{most} ~~Some~~ students study Abacus also.

Some study of ^{simple} laboratory at higher grades

Org of students: Little Red Soldiers

^{Exemplary} More advanced students belong: its tasks are
to help other students w/ studies; also help
teachers with teaching. They should also

have some political consciousness & discipline

Political studies: Chairman Mao's words
(easy ones); teacher may discuss actual situation,

Li'l Red Soldiers sponsor weekly activities

self-crit-self-crit, sometimes have camp,
singing + dancing

II Secondary School

Duration: ~~6 years~~ 3 yrs, 13-15 grades

[During CR shortened # of yrs]

Courses: Chinese, math, politics, Foreign Language. (Politics is study of M-L + international + domestic situation)

Foreign Languages: English, Russian, German
Also at different grades teach geography, biology, Chinese history, world hist, hist of CPC

Senior (Continuation of junior courses, and more complex topics such as physics)

16-17/18 yr olds. (15-20 yr olds)

org: Red Guard, Communist Youth League (under leadership of CPC of the school)
RG is more of a mass org.

(Before CR there was Young Pioneers, 9-15 yr olds) YP was originally for vanguard students, but was diluted under Lin Shao-chi + made useless)

Everyone serves in militia. PLA based on selection: based # of recruits needed, applications, political consciousness, good health.

Women's ASSN (mass org)

Trade Unions (being started up and strengthened under Mao's line)

Rice, ~~wheat~~ ^{wheat}, cloth, ^(edible) ~~oil~~ are rationed
[5 kg of rice/mo for 18 yr olds]
Supply limited. To guarantee that everyone gets these + prevent hoarding

Birth control used: medicine (pill?) and IUD (?) Families encouraged to have 2-3 children only
Pill, Ring, condom, injections (for women) all are used

Flight from Canton to Shanghai aboard Il'yushin jet
took 1 1/2 hrs

CAAC
China Airlines

Signs at Shanghai Airport
in Chinese and English. Letters white
on red background - large
"Workers of the world ^{and oppressed nations} unite
"Unite to ~~set~~ win still greater
victories"
"Serve the people of China &
the world"

Much color in Shanghai - 77%
(got up to 87-89% in Canton)

Many tree-lined streets
As in Canton stores are well
stocked with consumer goods including
clothes, radios, stoves, bicycles, etc
Shanghai has much more
metropolitan than Canton

Largest department store is
visited by 100,000 customers on
weekdays, 200,000 on weekends

Mr. Mario P. de Guzman
San Lorenzo, Gapan N.E.
PHILIPPINES

Evening Went walking with
Filipino friends and wound up
at Shanghai Seamen's Club
where met a Ceylonese (Vatrick)
and older Filipinos from their
ship (29 crew, 1 Egyptian, 1 Ceylonese
9 Filipinos) Had fascinating discussion

6/14 Shanghai Industrial Exhibit

10,000 sq. meters, 5,000 exhibits

Textile machinery

Spinning machine, shoe lace machine

Knitting, looms

Shipbuilding

19 10,000+ tonnage ships since CR;
only one before

25,000 tons largest built to date.

"Zheng Zhou" cargo vessel → (1971)

3,300 hp diesel engines. Febwaken

12,000 hp also

(Chinese have classes on passenger ships
but not on airplanes)

Trucks, Autos, buses, tractors, Jeeps

32 ton dump truck for mines

Are trucks, ^{Rice transplanting machine} Rice thresher, milking machines,

Dredging machines, water pumps, Harvesters
for rice & wheat.

Industrial Machinery

250 ton press, cold extruding machine, gear grinding

machine, cold heading machine, 300,000 KW Turbo-

generator, ^{5-color} Rotary gravure press, Digital process

Control equipment (over)

Laser Dynamic balancing machine
Vacuum refining furnace
12,000 ton hydraulic free-forging
press (must be 50 ft tall)
(built by Shonghai Shipyard)
Plasma Spattering equipment
Small wire-drawing machine
Photoelectric spark cutting/tracing machine
Crystal pulling furnace
Arts & Crafts

Medicine Exhibits of rejoining of
severed limbs

Household supplies / small appliances
Sewing machines, watches, cameras
musical instruments, typewriters^(fine Chinese), bikes

Electronic equipment

Radios, TV, microscopes, motion picture
equipment, marine navigation radar,
Medical electronic equipment,
Toys

Women who retire at 50, men
at 60. They get 70% of their

Wage at retirement. Women who
get 56 days maternity leave.

Have facilities in factories for
workers to learn to read &
write and study and politics
Retirement not demanded if
workers physically able to continue

Afternoon Shonghai Machine
Tool Factory #3
(on tape)

Sign "Warm Welcome to American
Friends"

Boring machines wkshy constructed 1965
many lathepao. also produce bearing
grinding machines

Became machine factory 1955

Before was egg white factory

(Cooks & mgs work in shop on Thursday;
Director of plant Rev. Comm. was cleaning
grease off finished machines)

4 wkshs, 3 cooks on Rev Comm { 4 men
3 women
cooks are administrative workers.

Grinding machine workshop.

Much of equipment imported
by WWS using "indigenous" methods
Saw one post that used to
require 3 steps to produce, now
requires only one.

Health etc at plant

* Chang Hong Shing, ^{age 28} (a young ^{late 20s} man) ^{start of company}
Vice-Chairman of Rev Comm gave intro to plant

Partly est 1955. 75% of WWS
before were women with low cultural level
38 lathe, 5 grinding machines produce
first gr. Increase of 70% in production

since CR.

(This on tape)

25 mbrs on RC, 12 from WWS, 11
from leading cadres, 2 from militia

4 are women. 10% old age 50% middle
age 30% young people

Presently women workers are 1/3 of workforce
Many retired

Trade Union initially replaced by
Workers' Representative conference, but
now known as Trade Union

15 mbrs on Trade Union Comm, 5 are
women (a young woman is Vice chairman)

A study group led by young woman - Lee
This factory under leadership of Shanghai

1 machine building bureau

rent averages 5% of worker's income.

Medical care is free or at nominal
charge

Lowest pay: 42 max: 123

average: 70

Evening Shanghai Acrobats

Went walking around city
afterwards, and wound up at
Seamen's Club where met
Patrick, et al.

6/15/73 Pai ~~Sh~~ Kwang

Junior Middle School

(~~Especially efforts made to aid~~
~~backward youths~~) (ordinary school)
(on top) - many examples of work
with individual students

Chang Chieh ming, chair of
rev comm. Enrollment 2,800

178 teaching staff & wkrs

56 classes in four grades

Politics, Chinese, math, Foreign Language
Industrial ^{practical} knowledge, physical culture,
current Affairs, Rev. literature & art.

Bldg was formerly a police station
Prison preserved for educational purposes
Before CR had put intellectual ed in
first place and ran school behind
closed doors, separating students from
working masses (revisionist line)

Students now spend 70% of time in
study, 30% learning industrial,
agricultural production & military
affairs.

Class education, rev idea ed, rev.
tradition ed. : 3 links in ed.

3 in 1 ed. system: school, society &
family efforts combined.

Workers Mao Tse Tung thought prop.

Jeon has entered school since Sept.
1968. RC composed of teachers, wkrs
Prog team, students.

Visit Jail (100 people in the cells, 20x20);
Physics class | English class; Workshop
(electrical) - (Industrial knowledge);
Music class; sports (ping pong basketball)

[Aim to achieve universal
middle education in China]

Afternoon Visit to Children's
Palace

Exhibits in hall, puppet show, all
kinds of games, horse ^{play} ride, bike race
Painting class, Morse code (taught by PLA)

[Wang YU. Lin 11 yrs old
(my young companion)]

Story telling class, Lending library
Modelling, anatomy classes (incl. acupuncture)

^{embroidery}
Needpoint class (girls only)

Visit to Shanghai
#1 ^{people's} Department store

Evening visit to Shanghai
Seamers Club. Saw films
on taming deer and
capturing an elephant.

Met a Cuban Comrade
from 30th November ship
(5th BV). He is here
with freight "Balsa de
Cochino" bringing sugar,
picking up rice.

Huangpu River

6/16/73

{ responsible
of street comm.
{ responsible
of ~~street~~
traffic

Shu Chau-Hsieh
~~res~~ [Fung-Chen] Phoenix City
Workers New Residential Area
started construction in 1952

744 blocks of bldg, 2-5 stories high
9,400 households; 44,000 total pop
Shopping ctr. (vegetable markets, department
store, bookstores, bank, post office, shops)
Small shops scattered throughout the
area. Culture club, park, 4
nurseries, 4 kindergartens, 9 primary
schools, 3 middle schools, 1 small
hospital. Divided into 9 blocks,
each has small clinic. Most
inhabitants are industrial wks,
some are school teachers, medical
personnel, etc. [317,000 sq mts the area]

Most housewives have joined workteams,
and organized to participate in collective
labor. 16 production groups in area
11 service stations to serve inhabitants
1,000 retired wks. on 70% pension,
free medical treatment

They have study grps in M-L-Mao
Visits production grps, hospital, retired
workers activity ctr, families.

Production Unit - Flashlight bulbs
all women workers 8hrs day/6 days-week
230 workers

Hospital (inc Western & Chinese
traditional medicine & acupuncture)
Retired Workers ctr

9 such ctrs in whole area
goes, go on outings, social work,
cleaning

study M-L: State and Revolution,
Anti-Dühring

Home of Retired Worker, Mother, son

Rent 6 Yuan, total income of
family 200 Yuan per month (mother & father)

4 brothers, 1 sister (Mother, father, and youngest
child live in apt) Mother retired gets
44.50 ¥/month

1 bedroom, small kitchen, Toilet, bedroom
living room combination

people can get in whose present
housing is considered difficult

(Under idiosyncrasy of street party comm)

80% INCP

Street Rev. Comm - 15 mbrs

3 in 1 combination - old, middle, young
masses, cadres. ^{NO PLA} & are workers

9 neighborhood comm - "self-governing
body of inhabitants" (9-15 mbrs each)
Street comm is "base unit
of state power"

Street comm. under District Comm.
District Comm (10 in city) under
Municipal Rev. Comm. [10 street comm in each district]

(Street Comm in charge of whole
housing area)

Street Comm has office; handles
requests & complaints; administration
work; political propaganda section;
education section (over primary schools
& kindergarten; middle school under
district comm); enterprise section
over production grps & service stations
& nurseries; organization section
handles personnel

Summary 3 sentences about whole
Residential area on tape (at end)
(Have dormitories for unmarried young people)

Afternoon mty to discuss
women in China Federation
staff or women's organization
Vice Chairwoman of people's
Commune. Woman from standing
Comm. of KC in Shanghai
Electric Motor Factory.
(all on tape)

* Women's Federation in
process of consolidation
Hence its tasks haven't been
clarified.

Commune to basic unit
of political ~~power~~ ^{power} in countryside

6/17/73 Visit to Shanghai
Docks (#5 working district
of Harbor)

in this district { 2,700,000 tons annual shipping volume
3,000 wks. 70% of work ^{has 6} berths
mechanized, 500 women whs
women crane operators & drivers

Chi-chun 58 yrs old
Comrade Song, a ~~veteran~~ dock worker, spoke
(gray-haired man) ^{understanding comm. of rev. comm.} "I have worked on docks
around 37 yrs, more than 10 before lib.

Docks previously owned by foreign, bureaucratic
& national capitalists. Dock whs had no
steady work, altho very little machinery
was used. Employment was sporadic. All
heavy jobs done by manual labor;
efficiency very low: to unload 10,000
tons of rice would require 10 days/nights
Foreman would beat ^{Flg} whs to force them
to work faster

Whs have steady work after lib.
"Docks have become the masters of the
wharves" Labor Insurance takes
care of sickness and old age pension

Get 70% of pay at retirement as well as free medical care and other benefits.

Work is now mechanized (Loading & Unloading)

"Before liberation the groaning voices of the dock whos could be heard far away from the docks. Now you only hear the voices of the machines."

No limit on wharf hrs before lib - worked 15-16 hrs/day now limited to 8 hrs/day (inc. lunch time)

Changes since Cult. Rev

9 working districts in harbor, and 3 small loading stations

#5 wharf district has a 100 yr history

Since CR there has been change of class consciousness, consciousness of struggle between 2 lines, consciousness of continuing the revolution
3 kinds of consciousness

Liu Shao-chi opened mass study of M-C-Mao thought. Mass mvt of study since CR. Greater role of whos in administering affairs of working district now. Increase of 10% in efficiency since CR.

Sick leave: Full pay first 6 mos; 60% afterwards. Can get a subsidy if more is needed.

Have clinic on docks.

No problem of lateness or absenteeism. Leading cadres also take part in manual labor at least once a week, and also for one month each year.

Study groups meet 3 times a week for 1 hr in spare time

24 mbrs on rev. comm. 3 in 1 of age levels, 4 women. 2/3 elected from masses.

Wage scale: Av. 70; lowest 46 max 90. Wage policy made by leading body, discussed by masses

Criteria for wage increase:
① working years, ② skills, ③ attitude toward work.

Due to increasing trade there is a demand for more dock workers, despite increasing mechanization.

Rev. Comm meets once a month to discuss production plan and other important affairs

Standing Comm. meets ~~as~~ more, as often as necessary.

3 shifts a day on rotation system. No wage differential

6/17/73 afternoon
Train from Shanghai
to Wu-shi (2pm - 5pm)

Wu-shi has 850,000 population
Main industries: iron and steel, silk

Grand Canal passes thru Wu-shi from Peking to Suzhou (built 1,000 yrs ago)

Wu-shi began more than 3,000 yrs ago. Had only light industry

(^{textile} ^{cotton mills} ~~cotton~~, silk) before liberation only 30,000 wks (seasonal)

475 factories now; 180,000+

industrial workers, 60,000 staff in edu, health wks

Urban pop. of 470,000

Machine tools factory, Diesel engines, Boiler works

2 iron & steel plants, Coal mining

Electrical instruments, chemical works

Light industry: Beigels, sewing machines, paper. In all produce more than 3,000 articles in light industry

Agriculture: 17 communes in suburbs, 180,000 people on them. Grain crop mainstay: wheat & rice, also grow fruits, silk worms, fisheries

40 kg/mou yield before liberation
200+ kg/mou yield in 1972 (average)
1 wheat crop, 2 rice crops per year
Some teams reached as much as 1,000 kg/mou yield. Natural

fertilizers used (manure, grass from river)
Chemical fertilizer works under construction

Education
1 University - Wu-shi Light Industry Institute. 300 other schools with 140,000 enrollment.

8 Municipal hospitals, 3 district hospitals, 1 suburban. Each commune has small hospital, and "bare-foot doctors" in every brigade. Large factories have hospitals, small have clinics. Wu-shi situated on Tai Lake, one of the biggest in China, Big tourist attraction. Gardens from Ming Dynasty. Clay Figures Factory produces folk art.

Silk worms out of season

Schedule: visit brigade, silk processing, clay figures factory, steam boat ride on lake.

6/18/73 Rainy day, no view of lake

Visit to Wu-shi #1 Silk Processing Factory

"Brief introduction": factory 43 yrs old.

Processes cocoons into silk. 1,700 workers & staff, 80% female; must have been here 20-30 yrs. Were exploited by bureaucrat-capitalists in old days. Factory would get steamed up, hot and chugging and mites would attack whrs. Workday 12hrs: "They did not see the sun all year long, only the steam mist."

Now: air condx installed, 8hr workday (pregnant women work only 7 hrs last 3 months, 56 days maternity leave). Women with babies can nurse twice a day; have nursery in factory. Clinic also. Retired whrs get 60-70% of wage. 21 mbrs of Rev. Comm., 17 are women (many of whom had been child labourers)

new
Machinery used to lose work and increase production - up to 60 strands of silk per whr.

Annual output 40 tons before lib.
Last yr 338 tons. Quality has improved to highest grades, inc. 8A 5 whskys: sorting cocoons, boiling (to dissolve silk glue), Reeling, re-reeling, finishing and packing.

Thread from 1 cocoon is more than 1,000 meters long.

Money for research & development comes from state, based on plan drawn up at factory.

New machines innovated by whs at this shop, produced by Wu-Sih Textile Machine Plant

1/2 lunch break, also exercise breaks in morning & afternoon. Motls used at chemical factory

CR: struggle against material incentives - "putting rewards in command"; criticized bureaucratic workstyle of cadres (failure to integrate themselves with whs; overloads instead of servants of people)

Av. wage 55; Max 85; min 48

Cadres: max 100; min 45

(Tech + Eng. whs)

Wages now 4.5 times more than before liberation. Wages based on

① attitude toward serving the people ② skills ^{technique} ③ years of work

Whs paid monthly.

All cadres take part in physical labor at least 2 days a week.

Section leaders in charge of groups of whs

Trade Unions already re-organized. Main tasks: OTU is a tool of class struggle, school for studying communism, key link between cadres & broad masses of whs. Lead whs in study of m-l-mao. Responsible for raising cultural level of whs, recreational activities, helping to raise technical level of whs

7 sections in Rev. Comm: Financial, Labor & Wages, Supply of raw materials, Production, Welfare (of whs), Secretariat (records), Maintenance

New whrs recruited thru
state labor office

200 children in factory nursery;
20 whrs. teach singing & dancing

Secretary of Party Comm.
is always on Rev. Comm. Party
Comm. is leading role in Rev.
Comm.

Visit to Plum Garden

Afternoon Boat trip on
Jai Lake

2,200 sq km, 72 islets in lake;
largest has pop. of 8,300

4th largest (of five large ones) fresh water lake
in China, 60 km long, 45 wide

Lake used as natural reservoir & fishing
pond (white bait (silver fish), white fish,
shrimps, crabs; also a means of travel;
a source of natural fertilizer. Park
previously inhabited by rich people
Now this is rest area for people;
also 4 sanitoriums

Evening Saw gymnastic troupe
from Shanghai

6/19/73 Another Rainy day
Liu ~~Yee Pin~~ ^{Yee Pin} Chmn Rev. Comm of
Hula ~~Brigade~~ ^{Brigade} (Brigade)

Tin Mu, barefoot doctor

986 households, 3,943 people

1,852 able-bodied men & women, 52.5% women

18 production teams; 8 in grain production,

1 for silk worms, 2 for fishery, 6 combine grain
& silk

1,300 mu for grain, 344 for silk worms

162 fishing ponds, 400 mu for orchards &

forestry. Small pharmaceutical plant, machine
embroidery plant, shoe-making. Also cultivate
pearls. Grain is key, but diversified economy

44 kg/mu of wheat in early yrs of lib.

107 kg/mu in period of cooperatives

160 kg/mu when commune established

224 kg/mu last yr

Fish 250 - 355 - 405 - 601

Reasons for increases: Mao's Rev. line,
cooperative economics & political consciousness

Before lib produced 1 crop rice, 1 crop wheat each yr. Now able to produce 3 crops: 2 rice, 1 wheat.

Learn from Pechai: It is not materials that are lacking, it is men. Need to deepen 100 shallow ponds (of the 162). Took 7 years to dig them out. (Mud was used as organic fertilizer) Deepened them from 1.5 meters to 3.5. (purpose was to increase fish production) Now have 14 heavy tractors; 14 threshing machines; 13 pumps; 13 motorized boats

Fish caught: Carp, bass, perch

Pearl culture: up to 20 pearls per oyster.

Visit to Commune home -

Before lib her husband only worked 7 moe/yr. Didn't have house before, lived in straw hut. Now live in stone & wood house of 5 rooms. Has electricity, radio, pictures of "The Red Lantern" & Mao.

She is very old and only does light work helping with fish ponds; "To raise the fish is for the revolution, and I will do something for the revolution as long as I am able."

Also studies Mao Thought on Thursday eve. She went to night school after lib.

Work points discussed at end of each month. (Work team decides value of 1 work point)

Her sons give her 60 yuan/mo. She earns 6 work pts/day. She has 0.1 mou of garden & chickens. Eat fish or meat twice/week. 3 eggs daily. 61 yrs old.

Shop for sewing ~~caps~~
Sole for shoes
Embroidery shop.

Wages paid in cash
and in grain.

985,000 yuan in agricultural production
last year. 3% for public welfare fund
~~20%~~ 9% goes for accumulating
surplus. 2% for reserve fund
[1.1 yuan for each work point]
[560 yuan for strong men
360 yuan for average men]
2% for agricultural tax (in cash or grain)

Afternoon Clay Figurine Factory

600 wks + stuff. Figures made
are both historical + modern
2 methods: clay figures made
by hand and gypsum figures
made with molds.

Before liberation craftsmen worked
individually. Many very poor;
beggars. Factory set up in
1954

Sources: the working lives of
the people; rev. plays & opera;
pictorials

Evening Train from
Wu-shi to Nanking
Departure 5:05 pm
Arrival 8:20 pm

Homosexuality: Interpreters say
it doesn't exist in China, neither
before liberation nor now.

2.16 Yuan rent (main room, bath)
 2.00 " fuel
 2.00 " electricity + water
 0.35 " trash clearing
 30.00 " food (15 each)
 Clothing 30 yuan/yr

55 yuan } income combined
 55 " }

ration varies mainly according to work

~~1180-250~~

		\$ 400.00
165.00	rent	\$ 2,000 debt
80.00	Taxes	
15.00	health insurance	
18.00	Life insurance	
9.00	auto insurance	
24.00	Gasoline	
120.00	Food	
10.00	bridge toll	
10.00	Clothing	
<u>451.00</u>		

Study Group materials used widely
 in China: Communist Manifesto, State
 & Revolution, Anti-Duhring, Materialism
 & Empirio-Criticism. (Capital studied
 in Universities) Also philosophical works
 of Mao

6/20/73 Nanking, on Yangtze River,
 is capital of Province (a major wheat & rice
 producing area). Nanking more than 2,400
 yrs old, Founded 472 B.C. Was capital of
 8 feudal dynasties. Was capital of Taiping
 Heavenly Kingdom. Sun Yat Sen came to
 Nanking, made it capital of Republic in 1911
 Revolution. Was Kuomintang capital in 1927.
 Fell to Japanese hands in 1937
 April, 1949, PLA crossed Yangtze River
 Nanking was a consumer city swarming
 with bureaucracy, service wks, vice & corruption
 Very little industry before liberation; almost all
 necessities imported. Only 16,000 industrial wks,
 1/4 pop. unemployed. Only a few dozen
 schools; five universities (3 run by missionaries)
 300,000 illiterates in 1948

Only six hospitals. Most of bridges and sewers built in Ming + Ching dynasties.

Since Liberation: Now a city of production
20 branches of industry: chemical, oil refinery, shipbuilding, textiles, food processing, autos, electronics

360,000 industrial wks, in 1,130 state-owned factories. City now exports goods. 1,500 primary schools, 300 middle schs, 15 higher learning
400,000 combined enrollment. Seeking to make senior middle sch ed. general in city
26 hospitals; clinics in factories, offices, schools, communes

tree-lined streets look like great tunnels
24 million trees planted in city

Still some backward things: hand-pulled carts; hand-carried goods (on poles)

1,300,000 pop in city; 1,100,000 rural pop on outskirts of city

Programs: 6/20 sightseeing - bridge; primary sch.; ^{Acrobats show}
6/21 heavy industry (oil refinery); Sun Yat Sen memorial
6/22 Lake visits;

Yantze River Bridge

Briefing given by young woman

Built on 9 piers, double decker

4,989 meters long (inc. approaches) 19 1/2 m wide. Railway part 6,777 m. long, 14 m wide. Bridge proper is 1,572 m. long
Span between each pier 160 m. long
River 70 m. deep; ^(to rock base) 50 m. ^{30 m clearance} from river to highway. Construction began 1960, railway completed Oct, 1968; Highway completed end of 1968. 7,000 wks involved; also many voluntary wks. Sometimes as many as 50,000 people worked on one day.

Special steel had to be developed for bridge
Foundation of each bridge pier 400 sq m, larger than basketball court; Divers had to reach depth of 70m with ordinary diving equipment. 110,000 tons of steel, 1 million tons of cement, 280 million Yuan total cost

Characters on bridge say: "Long Live The Great Leader Chairman Mao"

Only 3 wks killed during construction; safety nets, hats + belts used

Ferry boats used before bridge (took 2 hrs for train)

trucks were unloaded and goods
ferried across

The bridge linked the two parts
of China and two main railways
in North + South

No toll on bridge; maintenance paid
by Ministry of Railways

This is 3rd bridge across Yangtze; all built
since liberation (others built by Russians)

Clearance high enough for 10,000 ton
vessels.

Americans said it couldn't be built
They built it "on our own initiative +
self-reliance" No outside technical
help or materials

Afternoon - Primary School
Paper cutting, Chinese, Math,
oil filter assembly, electro-
plating, music, abacus, Chinese
herbs, vegetable garden

Sports: relay race, basketball
Children work one week in workshops;
1 week in gardens each semester
in afternoons

Nanking ^{Chien Gsiest Primary} ~~Adult~~ School
Founded 1952, 1,000 + pupils, 46 teaching
staff

~~Chien~~ X [Good discussion of primary ed
on tape talk by Su Hun-yen
female mbr rev. comm. of school

Evening Nanking Aerobatic
Troupe. Very good
aerobats, magicians, clowns, vocal
imitations,

6/21/73 MING TOMB 12 stone
animals, 2 pair standing,
2 crouching

Ming tomb construction ^(begin) in 1380's -
(first emperor)

His 40 concubines were buried alive with him

Sun Yat Sen Memorial

Died 1925 in Peking
Memorial built 1926-29

His 3 great policies: support workers & Peasants, friendship with USSR, alignment with CP. He was founder of Kuomintang Mausoleum ^{financed} built by overseas Chinese. On Sun influenced by Taiping Rebellion; and defeat of China in Sino-Japanese War, He advocated overthrow of Manchus and establishment of Republic thru revolutionary means. Founded rev. groups; led armed uprisings in 1906, 07, 08 which failed, but heightened anti-Manchu sentiment. Republic established 1912, but was betrayed

Afternoon ^{Nanjing} Chemical Fibre Plant

Lunch with WHH in cafeteria.
Dishes include rice, dumplings, soup
duck, ribs, sweet, etc. Cost
from 10¢ - 30¢ per dish (Chinese)
I have for lunch here. WHH can take
as many as three meals/day at cafeteria
(Breating on tape)

~~Communist China~~ Vice-chairman Rev. Com
Produces rayon + ^{rayon} ~~light~~ wool ^{stable} ~~fiber~~ ^{fiber}
2,500 wks, 1/3 women. Factory constructed
1961-64. 1,800 pieces of machinery employed
output 2,200 tons of rayon/yr (200 over
designed capacity). 5,000 tons of wool-type
viscous stable fiber. Basic raw material
is cotton lint. 500 wks families, 2,000 people (200)

is cotton lint. 500 wks families, 2,000 people
Visit Workers Housing, hospital {20 beds
(hospital serves factory wks + peasants in area)
2/3 of workers live in city + commute

6/24/73
12 stone animals, 2
according to
Ming
2 pens
spending

21 doctors on staff of hospital; more than 50 ~~other~~ staff mbrs in all.
also 2 clinics in factory itself.

— Community general store:

Canned goods, pasta, cigarettes, beer, socks, candy, cloth, shirts, slacks, underwear, shoes, writing materials, combs, flashlights, ping pong paddles, ^{hand} mirrors, pots & pans, sewing kits, etc

— Primary school & middle school. (^{leaves} Writing in first grade class)

— ~~Nursery~~ kindergarten for wkrs & staff. (note: Children are always more colorfully dressed than adults)

— Plant ① cotton bales & shredding machines (invented after CR)

About a dozen other plants similar to this one, many smaller

Rev Comm — 15, 2 women
Total ^{output} value production: 40 million yuan
Wages: 4.4%; Welfare: 11% of wages go to welfare fund
Profit: 25%; Replacement of eqmt 200,000 yuan/yr

Wages: max — 108; min — 40.60

Cadres: max: 160; min — 87

Technicians: max: 160; min — 40

6/22/73 ^{First sunny day} Mtg with City Planners

All on topic — Economics, public health.

Rent 1sq meter cost 12¢/mo on average
Prices of rice 8% in 1972 as compared with 1966

7% interests to former capitalists.
Capitalist properties gradually transformed to public with ideological re-education of capitalists

Trees come from sapling nurseries owned by state. Trees help freshen & purify city air, & provide shade — also beauty

Afternoon Visit to Nanking Zoo

Departure 4 pm on sleeper train
4 to a compartment. (Shanghai — Peking Express)

6/23/73 Sunday day Peking

9:10 a.m. Arrived at
New Peking Train Station.

We are taken to the
Nationalities Hotel to rest

Afternoon Sightseeing in Peking

— Tien An men Square
100 acres, (expanded in 1958) Gate of
Heavenly Peace, was south entrance of
old imperial Palace (1420). Now used
as rostrum for rallies. Square can
hold 1 million people

— Obelisk: Peoples Heroes & Martyrs
Monument (completed 1955) Decided to
build it a ^{Chinese} Peoples Consultative Conf 1949
Detail: Nanchang Uprising 1927 (Aug 1)

Communist Army rose up against Chiang
Kai Shek; this represented founding of
~~Peoples~~ ^{Red} Army

Peking 3,000 yrs old. Liberated
January, 1949. 4 million pop. in city,
3 million on outskirts. 251 Colleges
58 College & universities, 777 middle

Schools; 1,900 hospitals & clinics

Peking was consumer city before;
now is industrialized with

iron, steel, chemical, electronic
Textile industries, over 1,900 factories
980,000 industrial workers. 9 districts in city

[How Sun in: MORNING DELUGE
History of Chinese Revolution &
Mao's life

[Add: Red star over China

Source books on History

6/24/73 Forbidden City Visit

500 yrs old; 24 emperors lived
here; 9,000 rooms, numerous great halls

Afternoon Archaeological Museum
in Forbidden City (Imperial Palace)

Relics from a royal tomb dating to
113 B.C. Inc. jade garment (2,400 pieces) held
together with gold wire (burial suit)
Saw some objects dating back to 1600 B.C.

(Poi tape)
6/25/73 Fenshen Alley Street Comm.

Shu Nin Ming, VI

Comrade Bao, ^{Rev} street comm.
all walks of life in community

14,136 households; 52,980 pop.

2 big streets, 132 lanes

22,808 wks; 16,264 students

6,146 pre-school children; 7,262

non-working people (inc elderly, retired,
housewives. 49 units under leadership of

street comm. 7 neighborhood plants;

10 primary sch; 4 K gardens; 1

Service Ctr, 1 hospital; 1 production
station; 25 neighborhood comms

Neighborhood factories set up by family units
of wks here

Kindergartens set up during Great Leap
Forward as more women went to

work. 600 children in them now —
combined nursery + K garden. Children
from 56 days to 7 yrs; day care
+ weekly care

Service Ctr has 8 service stations

That take care of household chores
100 items of business — repair shops,

clothes mending + washing

Housewives now do decentralized production —

outwork — over 800 involved; embroidery,

tailoring, ^{artificial} velvet flowers

Hospital handles only outpatients.

*Fens of Neighborhood Comms:

1. Organize M-L-Mao ^(thought) Studies +
current affairs (each governs 5-6 lanes)
Meet 3 times/week for 2 hrs each
time.

2. Promote mutual help: e.g. household
care, child care

3. Promote sanitation work

4. Organize decentralized production

5. Send reps to shops + schools to
make suggestions for improving
their work

In addition: arrange after-class
activities for children; propaganda
work; info on traffic rules; proper
use of fuels in winter

Street Comm is on organ
of state power at grass-roots
level; Nbhod Comm is a

Mass org at grass-roots level
21-25 mbrs elected to be on
Nbhod comm; work is voluntary
not paid

* Women (before lib oppressed
by 3 big mountains of ^{& powers} ~~factory~~
46.4 of wks in local ~~factory~~ ^{are}
are women

68% of leaders in production units are
women; 60% of top ldrs of
Nbhod units are women; 90%
of Nbhod comm ldrs are women.

Women get menstrual leave, maternity
leave, exempted from heavy work
during pregnancy & while nursing
56 days maternity leave; 1 hr
off work each day for nursing
Visit

- Embroidery shop
- Kindergarten

— Family visit

Wang Pei Chang, old woman
(house on courtyard) 8 mbrs of family
Husband unemployed before lib; eldest
son worked as apprentice in factory
Not enough food & clothing, only one
quilt for whole family, all lived
in one room.

Now has 4 room house for the
8 family mbrs (3 generations)
Beds, bureau, sewing machine, radio
Total income of whole family: 240 Yuan
(she manage family finances) 3 bicycles;
each adult has wrist watch - 4 are working
rent 10 Yuan; 3 for electricity 2
running water. (Their income is average)
Most families handle income collectively,
except for pocket money.

State gives 16 Yuan to each wks
in winter to buy coal. Family
eats together, shares cooking. Dinner
last night: rice, bread, pork fried
with eggplant, tomato soup.
2 Toilets shared by 60 people who

live around courtyard.

Mrs. Wong has never worked so she gets no pension, supported by children, but she gets free medical care as result of being dependent of working children. ^(daughters)

She is 65 yrs. old. Children start helping around the house at 7-8 yrs old - cleaning washing 14-15 yrs start helping with cooking.

Family uses public bath house

Elderly people without welfare ~~are~~ are supported by state welfare.

~~Her~~ Favorite radio programs: Current affairs program & Peking Opera. She also mbr of ~~political study~~ newspaper reading session 3 times per week. She is learning to read.

11 households in the courtyard Newly married couples live in a room with one of the families (father wife's parents - Key question is which can care for grandchildren)

— Mass Prevention + Treatment Station (Clinic outpatient) ^{Auxiliary to} local hospital

Serves 1,000 + people; 400 Households Treats minor diseases. Does mass health educational work at community and study group mtgs.

Dispense birth control info & devices free of charge (pill, IUD, condoms)

More Women use b.c. than men.

TB no longer a problem.

No anti-smoking campaign

Each child has a health card from birth, kept at health dept of hospital. Each inhabitant has a disease record at hospital.

1 clinic in each neighborhood comm area.

9 Street Comm in this district (Western District, 9 districts in all in Peking)

This street Comm of average size Street Rev Comm set up since CR.

Before CR had party Comm,
Administrative comm and
Departmental Comm

Afternoon Lunch at
Summer Palace (belonged
to Empress Dowager)

Peking Subway — first
part opened 1970. fare is
10 fen; Trains run every
10 minutes.
Trains have 2 drivers

Evening Several of us went
to dinner with Julian
Schulman, an American translator
for Peking Review, who has been
in China for 11 yrs. I gave him
Black Awakening + TBS + last
chapter of Reluctant Reformer.

6/26/73 Great Hall of the
People

For holding party & mass rallies.
1958 construction started - finished
in 10 months 336 m long, 206
wide, 46 1/2 high (4 floors) Total
floor space: 171,800 sq.m Has banquet
hall, grand auditorium, reception hall,
100 mtg rooms. (inc. one for each
province). Auditorium has 10,000 seats
Used for party congresses and national
people's congresses and mass mtgs

Standard course of political study
in Chinese YCL: Communist Manifesto;
state & Rev; Civil war in France;
Anti-Dühring; Materialism & Engism-
Criticism; Imperialism

TING LING Tombs (underground palace)

Great Wall — built more than
2,000 yrs ago, is 3,000 miles
long

Evening saw ballet film
Version of "White-haired Girl"

6/27/73 Central Institute
of National Minorities
(all on tape) { Chang Shou-chow
leading sub-
secretariat of gen. comm.

55 nationalities in China 49
at Institute. 2 yrs of students
enrolled since CR. 1,280 students now.
Departments: ① Cadre training; ② Political
Science; ③ Language Dept.; ④ Arts
(Dance, music, painting); ⑤ Preparing
Class (help in learning Han language so
minorities can study at other universities)
Also ^{have} Research Dept.

Tuition & living expenses paid by state.
Inst. est. June, 1951. 9,300 students
graduated. Since CR small urban
& peasant, as well as middle school
graduates. Also shortened schooling
period here.

Curriculum based on ① mass
opinion of needs in minority areas

5 Autonomous Regions; 29
Autonomous Areas; 69 Autonomous
Counties in China.

Before lib no schools in Tibet;
now 168.

Even before lib. in Yenan
there was an Inst. for Natl
Minorities. (only 10 nationalities had written
languages before lib.; 10 more now
← classes created)

1. Wei wo students studying Han Language
Class included 3 PLA men.
2. Korean students learning Korean
grammar.
3. Study room. (with newspapers in
various languages)
4. Room with books and pictorials
related to Natl Minorities.
(used by Dept. of Arts)
5. Reading room of ancient books.

* Note Chinese now proceeding to
romanize all languages, inc. Han

6. Exhibition of paintings by art students

Questions
1. What is an autonomous region,
area, etc?

Lin Yueh-hwa 林月華

Professor History of national minorities
(studied at Harvard University in 1930s)

Professor who answered
many of our questions
at the Institute!

Afternoon: Peking University

Ni Mo Shuang

(on tape)

Founded 1898; 17 Depts; 64 specialties
2,200 faculty

First new students since ~~Six~~ CR
enrolled in Sept, 1970

Discussion of selection +
teaching methods

gave summary
of Rev. Comm
specialist in Russian language
& literature

Visited Library — where Gooden
and SSR paper ~~also~~ were
on newspaper racks.
800,000 volumes of foreign
language books; 2.7 million
books in all. (20,000 volumes of
rare books).

Discussion group on politics
& philosophy (on tape)*
(Professor from philosophy Dept;
teacher of M-L studies)

List of topics and books studied
in M-L philosophy.

4,300 student enrollment in
Peking University

Chao Kuang-wu

Professor of Philosophy in
Philosophy Dept.

Evening Went to Volleyball
game between China + Cuba
Cuba won 3-1

6/28/73 Foreign Languages (cont)
Printing Plant — Chang Chien-Hua
via Chien Rev. Comm.

7 workshops: typesetting & block setting;
printing shop; Rotary press shop
(for printing Peking Review); Binding
(2 shops); offset printing (mainly for
pictorials); repair & maintenance.

1,600 workers & staff. Has rev. comm.,
party comm, YCL, and trade union.

Mainly print M-L-Mao books.

Also China Reconstructs; China
Pictorial, Peking Review)

Runs 2 shifts

Safety dept under rev. comm.

In each workshop 5 wkrs in
charge of safety, quality control,
personnel, materials, production.
40-50% of machinery imported.

All profits turned over to state
at end of year. Prices set to
allow a profit. Machinery and
supplies allocated by the

state, ~~not purchased~~
payment made over a period of time.

Rev. Comm: Set up 1967; 16 members —
1 woman.

Afternoon Mtg with Peking
Review Editorial board
5 languages; 200,000 circulation

Political objectives of Peking Review

1. Progress of Chinese Rev. & socialist construction
2. reflects China's views on important ~~international~~ international questions
3. Theoretical articles
4. Documents of Party & Govt.

Criticisms: rhetoric, overemphasis on
vocal cords, stiff style, too many
toasts,

articles written originally in
Chinese, then translated.

Evening Group met
with Wilfred
Burchett

6/29/73 visit to May 7
Cadre School (on tape)
Est. Oct, 1968
~~Huang~~ district school (Peking)
Hsuan Wu

A cadre is someone
responsible for the work
of others.

Evening Farewell
dinner at Peking
Duck Restaurant

6/30/73 7:30 a.m. Flight
from Peking to
Hongchow (10 a.m.)
11 a.m. Flight to
Canton (12:45)

Afternoon ^{National} Peasants' ^(mount) Institute.
Founded by Mao in 1926
(He was director). Purpose was
to train organizers for the
peasant movt. Institute only lasted
from May to September, 1926
Students came from 21 provinces
and regions - had 23 teachers (Chou
En-lai was a teacher)
327 students. Inst. closed
so students could join Northern
Expedition

7/1/73 8:20 a.m. departure
from Canton to border

TBS one year 503

I. J. BERNSTEIN M.D.
95 WILSON AVE
ALBANY N.Y. 07051

X

TBS Article China since the Cultural Revolution

I China has long rev. tradition
leading up to CR

II Nature of our visit: Where
went, what saw, how long,
who talked with, guides

III Summary of meaning of CR
struggle against 2 lines in all
fields (cf Hinton) 17, 19, ch 2



IV Education

Hinton 47-48

- work + study

Ofori, 75

- teachers as exponents

- Example of right + left at
Sun Yat Sen med school
redrawing time needed

- Leadership (Hinton, 71

Communes
+
urban
women

Rev. Comm.

May 7 cadre schools

V Agriculture — Lesson from the chair
— opposition to profit motive

Hinton p. 41
89

VI Industry & Labor
(Call article) Hinton 93

VII Culture

Debate over white haired girl
Hinton p. 50

VIII National minorities of one, 76

IX International implications
Hinton p. 53

Questions for Chinese journalists

1. Names + publications they work for
(What kind of publications?)
2. What were the main tasks of rev. journalists during the lib. struggle? ^{How did rev. press function?} Examples?
3. What are main tasks of rev. journalists in China today?
4. What were main specific criticisms made of journalism during Cultural Rev? Examples?
^{How were these errors corrected?}
5. ~~What~~ ~~US-China relations~~ ~~Watergate~~ ~~Dredonia~~
~~Black struggle~~ ~~view of TW~~ ~~relations w/ Africa~~
- * Book idea: Rev. Press in TW struggles
(collection of writings about it)
Message for U.S. people?
- 5 In the Chinese journals I have seen references to the TW. What is the Chinese view of TW? What political + economic criteria are applied in classifying countries as part of the TW?
6. How does the Chinese press view the present situation in Indochina, esp. Cambodia?

Request that TBS get Hsinhua releases

12. Do you have any message that I can convey to the US people?
11. In your opinion, does the magazine have any international ramifications?
10. What do you think is the purpose of Breshnev's visit to U.S.? Could this visit have any effect on US-China relations?
9. How does Chinese press regard progress of trade relations with U.S.?
8. What information is published in China about national struggles in Africa? (Examples?)
7. How do Chinese people regard the struggles of racial and national minorities in the U.S.? Does the Chinese press publish information about these struggles? (Examples?)
6. How do Chinese people regard the struggles of racial and national minorities in the U.S.? Does the Chinese press publish information about these struggles? (Examples?)

Nanking

Yong River bridge, primary sch,
Sun Yat Sen tomb, heavy industry
Historical sites, Zoo, 200

Peking (Embassy visits can be arranged individually)

Peking Univ; Natl Ministry, Foreign
Language Printing House & Press, May 7
cadre sch;

Suggestions: Great Wall, - Discussions with
CP cadre, people's Court

voluntary work done regularly?

8 a.m. Silk spinning, Plum garden

2:30 boating on lake, Song + Dance in Evening

Next day

Brigade, Garden

Clay figures factory

I live in the soul of my people
 Peking (Hankow)
 6/23 (Sightseeing) Shopping (Sundays)
 6/24 Forbidden City - Archaeology
 6/25 Short Comm - Summer Palace
 6/26 Great Wall - Ming Tombs
 6/27-6/29 Peking U. Foreign Language Teaching
 Peking Region; May 7 School; National
 Minorities Center Institute

Subjects for Investigation

1. Lessons to be learned from the crisis presented by the Great Depression
 2. Lessons to be learned from the history of the CPUSA.
 3. Analysis of the role of bourgeois & petty bourgeois ideology in maintaining - supporting reaction in the U.S.
 4. Definite book project: Social biography of Isaac Meyers
 5. Write popular stories & articles on black heroes & martyrs; and triumphs of ordinary working people. (Perhaps in the form of a syndicated newspaper column with a few "test yourself" questions at the end of each article & thought provoking questions rather than purely informational. Column logo: Do you know... The story of XXXX?
- Could have international orientation

Lesson should focus on ideas of
perseverance, self-reliance, collectivity,
self-respect, internationalism, progressive
politics

Each article should present an
original idea, clearly expressed.
Questions should encourage the
reader to draw out and examine
this idea.

6. Make notes on guidelines
for 185 student paper
(read on next page)
(see notes)

